FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES NONPROLIFERATION MEETING

AU041242 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 85 p 7

[CTK report: "A Contribution to Strengthening Confidence"]

[Text] Geneva -- Stefan Murin, deputy foreign minister, who heads the Czechoslovak delegation to the Third Conference on Implementation of the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty in Geneva, took the floor in the course of the general debate yesterday.

He voiced appreciation for the great importance of the treaty in strengthening peace and security in the world and in developing broad cooperation among states in the peaceful use of nuclear power. He stressed that the CSSR sees the nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty as a document that effectively helps strengthen confidence among states and fulfills its historic mission in principle, as the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons has remained limited.

He spoke about the untiring efforts exerted by the CSSR and other socialist countries, led by the USSR, to halt the arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere. In this connection he noted that disarmament talks are, in fact, stagnating due to the nonconstructive attitude of the West. He welcomed the unliteral moratorium of the USSR on nuclear explosions and deplored the fact the United States has not yet positively responded to this example of goodwill. At the same time he called on the other nuclear powers to join this moratorium.

The Czechoslovak delegation head also stressed the irreplaceable role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which, through a system of guarantees, successfully implements its control function within the framework of nuclear arms nonproliferation.

LEADERS MARK 41ST LIBERATION DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU071539 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 7 September begins a live relay from Sofia's Ivan Vazov People's Theater of a festive meeting devoted to the 41st anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

At precisely 1400 GMT announcer Boyan Bonev reports the entrance of "The leaders of our party and state, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman." An orchestra plays the Bulgarian national anthem. Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council, chairs the meeting. After dwelling briefly on the significance of the holiday, he gives the floor to "Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers."

Chudomir Aleksandrov, who begins his speech at 1410 GMT, describes the circumstances of establishing the socialist regime in Bulgaria, stressing the "liberating role" of the Soviet Army. He points out Bulgaria's successes in various areas, emphasizing that from the very first day after the revolution "Bulgaria embarked on the road of Leninism." He highlights the role of the BCP in developing Bulgaria and inspiring its successes. In this context Aleksandrov dwells on the importance of the BCP April line, "which to this day remains a leading factor and a source of inspiration." Aleksandrov relates all Bulgarian successes to "the people's genius" and BCP leadership. He accentuates the "BCP's loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism."

He praises the party's ability "to elect those leaders who suit the country's needs at any given moment. Such a leader is Comrade Todor Zhivkov," Aleksandrov says, highly assessing Zhivkov's qualities.

Further on Aleksandrov dwells on the merits of the new economic mechanism and demands "constant enrichment and perfection of it."

At 1430 GMT Aleksandrov turns to the "difficulties of the last year," pointing out the "unusually harsh winter and unprecedented drought." He demands accelerated and intensive work in order to overcome the negative influence of the weather conditions, as well as a "wise use of the country's water resources."

At 1435 GMT Aleksandrov dwells on the importance of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, cooperation, and division of labor. In this context he stresses the significance of the Long-Term Agreement on Economic Cooperation signed in Moscow by Zhivkov and Gorbachev.

At 1437 GMT Aleksandrov turns to Bulgaria's foreign policy, starting with Bulgaria's participation in the last stages of the war against Nazi Germany. He points out that "creating the most favorable conditions for our socialist construction" is the main goal of Bulgaria's foreign policy. Aleksandrov stresses the importance of the struggle for peace and detente and "against the action of the imperialist states." He analyzes "the lessons of World War II," pointing out the need "to struggle against war before it begins." He stresses the "close cooperation" of the socialist countries in their struggle against the danger of a nuclear war, and emphasizes the significance of peaceful coexistence as a precondition for preserving peace. He describes the international situation as "tense and dangerous, because of the imperialist countries, and especially the United States." In this context Aleksandrov praises Gorbachev's TIME interview and reiterates "Bulgaria's support for the peaceful Soviet initiatives." Further on he points out the need to "maintain vigilance and increase Bulgaria's defensive capacity."

Aleksandrov also stresses the need to preserve the action unity of all progressive forces throughout the world. He describes Bulgaria's efforts to maintain a policy of good-neighborliness in the Balkans and turning the area into a nuclear-free zone. In his speech Aleksandrov does not dwell on any current international conflict or developments.

At 1445 GMT Aleksandrov relates Bulgaria's successes to the "correctness of Marxist-Leninist teaching." He describes the optimism of the Bulgarian people and their faith in the future, and concludes his speech at 1447 GMT. The orchestra plays the "Internationale." The announcer identifies the following persons as having attended the meeting: "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, [name indistinct], Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, and Emil Khristov." At 1450 GMT the live relay ends.

9 September Parades

AU091045 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 9 September begins a live relay from Sofia's 9 September Square, where a "working people's parade" is scheduled to take place on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

At 0700 GMT reporter Boyan Bonev announces the appearance of Bulgarian leaders "headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" who are greeted with cheers and take their places at the honorary tribune. Boyan Bonev reports: "Along with Comrade Todor Zhivkov the following leaders are attending the parade: Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov." The reporter states that over 1,000 young people are participating in the gymnastics demonstration, after which follows a 5-minute interval during which only music is heard.

At 0709 the live relay switches from Sofia to Plovdiv and Varna, where reporters Sonya Karova and Georgi Sveshnikov very briefly describe the working people's parades. No leaders are mentioned as being present.

After a 5-minute interval of folk music carried from the studio, at 0718 GMT the live relay from Sofia is resumed and the parade of working people from various Sofia districts is described.

At 0714 GMT the relay switches to the town of Ruse, where an unnamed reporter describes the parade and the working people's successes. At 0720 GMT celebrations of working people from Blagoevgrad are mentioned, and the achievements of this "beautiful Bulgarian area" are praised.

At 0738 GMT the live relay from Sofia is resumed. The reporter dwells on the working people's efforts "to overcome shortcomings" and to face the "new, difficult tasks" of the forthcoming period. This is followed by an interview with journalist Chavdar Stefanov, who mentions his meetings with worker veterans and then, in turn, interviews Yuriy Vissotskiy, TASS correspondent in Sofia, who dwells on the successes of both the Soviet and Bulgarian working people and on the tasks facing their respective party congresses. A 10-minutes interlude with music from the studio follows.

At 0751 GMT the announcer reports on recent workers successes in Burgas and Vratsa, where people are also celebrating. Parades in Mikhaylovgrad, Lovech, and Tolbukhin are also mentioned. At 0857 GMT the announcer says that the festive parades throughout the country are nearing their end and briefly describes parades in Pazardshik, Gabrovo, and Shumen Okrugs and towns. At 0802 GMT the live relay switches again to Sofia, where the festivities are traditionally concluded with a folk dance performed by 400 young people dressed in national costumes. The live relay from Sofia's 9 September Square ends at 0827 GMT.

Reception Held

AU091814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] On 9 September, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist revolution, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers gave a reception at the Boyana Residence. The reception was attended by comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Grorgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhou, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov; deptuy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; secretaries of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union Permanent Board; members of the State Council and the government; heads of BCP Central Committee departments; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; generals of the Bulgarian People's Army; and veterans of the revolutionary struggles. The reception was also attended by Ramior Menendez Valdes, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception, which took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT CITIZENS' AWARD CEREMONY

AU061404 Sofia TABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Sep 85 pp 1, 6

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at awards ceremony at Boyana Residence on 4 September: "Innovative, Creative, and Daring Labor. Comrade Todor Zhivkov Awards the Highest Distinctions of Our Socialist Homeland"]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I am glad to have the opportunity, by order of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to congratulate all of you most cordially on the occasion of your being awarded the highest distinctions of our socialist homeland -- "Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria", "Hero of Socialist Labor," and the "Georgi Dimitrov Order -- and on being honored with the titles "People's" and "honored".

These distinctions are awarded to you on the eve of our greatest public holiday, the 9 Spetember holiday. All of us here, and the whole Bulgarian people, have blood ties with this day; some of us, because we fought with weapons in our hands for the triumph of communist ideas, and joined with all our strength in the building of the new society; others, the younger ones, because they have grown up and become strong under the sun of freedom in order that they, too, should promote the immortal cause of communism. It is only for this reason that today, at our meeting, I also salute the veterans of our party and the revolutionary movement and the present builders of socialist Bulgaria: Heroes of Labor and workers in science and technology, in culture and education, I salute you as some of the most worthy representatives of several generations of Bulgarians, united under the red banner of our native party and its historic general April line.

The 41-year-annals of socialist Bulgaria also represent a treasured personal biography for each and every one of us, and for each of our compatriots.

We are proud that within a little over 4 decades we have unrecognizably transformed and advanced our dear fatherland, with the fraternal aid of the USSR and in cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community, with the support of the world communist and workers movement and of all progressive people with sound sense and warm hearts, and with the inspiration of steadfast labor of our people.

All of us remember and know that the path to the present day was not an easy one, but rather, exceptionally difficult.

At the same time all of us are fully aware that the great tasks we have now set ourselves are difficult and complex; that the problems that arise and will arise before us will become yet more complex. We know that we have permitted and are permitting weaknesses, that deficiencies do exist, and that we are meeting, and will meet in the future, difficulties of every kind. This year, for example, we encountered an unusually severe drought, which not only destroyed a great part of the harvest, cultivated with love and diligence, but even placed the normal drinking water supplies of the population at risk. To this drought are to be added the disturbances that occurred and still exist in the electric power supply. You can imagine what would have happened to our people if this had happened 40 years ago in poverty-stricken capitalist Bulgaria, split up into millions of tiny fields, with their miserable yields. It is terrible even to think about! But let's not look so far back. Even 10-15 years ago, under the conditions of the victorious revolution, similar trials would have held up the rate of our development and tangibly affected the people's living standards. Now, however, our rate of development is guaranteed, and will continue to be high. This is the precondition for the future conduct of the party's social policy. Present-day socialist Bulgaria, with powerful industry and large-scale agriculture and with our new people, who are aware of both the future prospects and the difficulties, will not permit our nation to fall into misfortune. We have built a powerful socialist state, we have strong and faithful allies, and we will succeed not only in coping with this situation, but will also meet the BCP's Thirteenth Congress with a firm confidence in our native land's future. This is why our joy and pride in the succcesses naturally achieved grow into a readiness to work still harder for the advance of the nation that brought us into the world and has nurtured us.

I am sure that these very same thoughts and feelings stir all of us on the eve of the 9 September holiday.

Comrades, the decisions of the 12th congress, the theoretical and practical work, immense in its scope and depth, that has been completed by the party following the congress, and the conceptions, formulations, and decisions of the last plenums of the Central Committee form a strong and reliable bridge to the forthcoming 13th Congress.

Everything now being done and remaining to be done by us in the future has been synthesized in the iron demands of the party: revolutionary thought and revolutionary action in all spheres and at all levels of our socialist life, everywhere and in all things!

Now, in my view, the first and foremost task is for our whole nation, and each one of us, to educate and self-educate himself so as to live, think and labor boldly, innovatively, and creatively, in a furious battle with old and outdated ideas and their supporters: to fully comprehend his historic contribution to the common historic responsibility of the whole of society. Everything that our party has drawn from practical life, has generalized and used as the basis for its theoretical formulations, conceptions, and approaches, now has to be put back into the life and activity of every Communist and of every Bulgarian citizen, so as to become a real force. Only in this way will we succeed in responding to the objective needs and requirements of our socioeconomic development and of the tasks that we are solving now and have to solve in the future.

Permit me to voice the confidence of the BCP Central Committee that you, the new bearers of the highest state awards and titles, will continue in the future to be in the front ranks in the struggle and work to build a mature socialist society in our beloved homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I wish you all health and strength, courage and creative power, and yet greater successes in the name of national prosperity, because all these together give the meaning to human life and form the content of human happiness!

Once more, congratulations!

COVERAGE OF FINNISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT, TALKS

Commentary Previews Visit, Ties

LD042351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Antonin Kostka's commentary is on the forthcoming visit of the Finnish prime minister to our Republic:

In all spheres of life the mutual relations between the CSSR and Finland are exemplary. And more so because they are two countries with different social systems. This has, no doubt, arisen as a result of some periods in historical development and through the fact that the assertion of rights of the nations of both countries for self-determination has its basis in the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, and through the fact that both are small countries that by their political and humane activity have gained international respect, recognition, and authority.

The exemplary, good relations between Czechoslovakia and Finland are, above all, the result of the fact that both countries have been very consistently and selflessly striving for the comprehensive implementation of all decisions of the Helsinki Final Act and that their policy has been proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation of all nations.

It is no accident that the most obvious examples of the cooperation of both our countries are above all in the sphere of joint efforts for implementation of the spirit and letter of the Final Act. And on the other side, the entire range of rich mutual relations are a material proof of the usefulness, validity, and necessity of the principles of the Final Act.

There is no sphere where our mutual relations do not show positive results. The permanent growth of mutual trade last year reached almost Kcs700 million. The cooperation in protecting the environment; the joint and coordinated activity on third markets; the active fruitful cooperation in geology, water conservation, and food industry; and the extensive scientific-technological cooperation is noteworthy. Among their concrete visible results are: the paper mills in Hostinne; the cellulose works in Vetrni and the timer enterprise in Liptovsky Hradek; the friendly relations between a number of towns, first of all between Prague and Helsinki and Bratislava and Turku; the active cooperation between legislative bodies, along the line of trade unions, youth organizations, and women's organizations; regular talks of ministers of various spheres of both countries; the cultural and scientific agreement until 1987; the exchanges between schools and sport exchanges; and the mutual support in the assertion of nonnuclear zones in the north and central Europe. The list itself would be too long for the commentary.

The main feature of these relations, besides their continuity, is, above all, their dynamics and increase. Cooperation is thus moving qualitatively. Concerning the economic sphere there are, for example, new cooperation and specialization projects. Besides the mutual advantages and benefits, the relations and cooperation between the CSSR and Finland have one more advantage: That is, in the present tense international atmosphere they act as a constructive element for efforts for the renewal and deepening of the European process of detente and cooperation. The further improvement and development of these relations and the forthcoming talks of Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa with our representatives can contribute to this significantly and will therefore be beneficial not only for the nations of both countries but also for peaceful coexistence in Europe.

Meets With Strougal

LD051553 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Today in Prague at the Hrzan Palace, talks began between Premier Lubomir Strougal and Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa. Also taking part on the Czechoslovak side were Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Augustin Hubka, director of the Office of the Government Presidium; Han Husak, Czechoslovak ambassador to Finland; and other representatives. Taking part in the talks on the Finnish side were Eero Olavi Yrjola, Finnish ambassador; Paul Pietinen, director of the Political Committee of the Foreign Ministry; and other officials.

At the beginning of the conversation, both representatives emphasized with satisfaction that relations between the CSSR and Finland have a long tradition, and that they strive for the dynamic broadening of comprehensive cooperation. They pointed out that there are no points of disagreement between the two countries, and it is thus possible to create the necessary prerequisites for the further broadening of relations in politics, economics and culture, education, the media, movies, tourism, and the creation and preservation of the environment. They spoke in more detail about concrete possibilities for further intensification of production cooperation and trade, which is also the task of the directors general of important Finnish industrial and trade firms who are undertaking talks with their Czechoslovak partners.

As both sides emphasized, prerequisites for achieving more tangible results exists, as is also shown by experiences so far and during the broadening of economic cooperation between the CSSR and Finland on third markets.

During the talks, Kalevi Sorsa and Lubomir Strougal also paid attention to the most important international problems, and exchanged views for their solution. They expressed concern over the present tense international situation, and emphasized that it is in the interest of all peace-loving countries to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and create conditions for comprehensive development of peaceful cooperation. They also welcomed the planned Geneva meeting of the highest representatives of the USSR and United States. Premier Lubomir Strougal highly praised the direction of Finnish foreign policy, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems, and he recalled that this effort corresponds to the wishes and longings of the vast majority of humanity.

Meets With Bilak

LD061358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met today in Prague with Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister and chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP], who is here on an official visit. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the current international situation and the level of relations between the CPCZ and the Finnish SDP were evaluated. It was stated that relations between the two parties based on mutual respect are beneficial for they contribute to the efforts of both sides to strengthen peace, end the arms race and strengthen disarmament, strengthen European security and cooperation, and further deepen the traditional friendship and cooperation between the people of the CSSR and Finland. At the same time, both sides expressed the wish to continue to widen and deepen relations between both sides.

Meets With Husak

LD061743 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received Kalevi Sorsa, Finland's prime minister, who is in the CSSR on an official visit. Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government was present.

During the course of a friendly conversation it was agreed that relations between Cezchoslovakia and Finland serve as a good example of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. The high level of mutual relations and the sincere interest and effort to continue to deepen them in the political, economic, cultural and all other spheres were pointed out with satisfaction. The conversation also confirmed identical or close standpoints on a number of key foreign political questions. When evaluating the complicated international situation, they emphasized the urgent need to actively seek ways and take concrete measures to improve the overall atmosphere in order to return to detente in international relations; end the arms race and prevent its spread into space, and preserve peace and mutual security in the world. Both statesmen welcomed the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Geneva.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD060912 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpt] During talks, the chairmen of the mixed commission for economic cooperation, Jaroslav Jakubec and Finland's Ambassador Olli Mennander, signed a document that supplements and makes concrete a long-term program of economic, industrial, and scientific and technological cooperation, and represents the further expanding and deepening of economic cooperation between industrial and trade enterprises of both countries. At the same time, they signed framework agreements between the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise Transakta and the Finnish companies Rauma-Repola and Ahlstrom about expanding cooperation in the engineering, wood, and paper industries.

Helsinki Views Talks

LD062226 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa today continued official talks on his visit to the CSSR. On the second day of the visit as well, the emphasis in the talks has been on economic matters. Prime Minister Sorsa was likewise present when the program of long-term scientific and economic cooperation between Finland and Czechoslovakia was brought up to date. Lieko Zachavalova reports from Prague:

[Zachavalova] According to this program, dating from 1982, Finland and Czechoslovakia are to exchange information about investments in each country. In the new document now signed, a number of realistic projects are listed in which cooperation between Finland and Czechoslovakia will be possible by the end of the decade. It mainly concerns modernization of the chemical pulp, paper, and mechanical wood-processing industries, power station technology, and investment in engineering works. The Finnish companies Ahlstrom and Rauma-Repola have signed framework agreements with the Czechoslovak trade enterprise Transakta for cooperation in the field of machinery for the wood and paper industries.

Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa continued his private talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart Strougal, after which he went to Prague Castle, where President Husak received him. The latter expressed the hope that President Koivisto would soon accept the open invitation for him to visit Czechoslovakia.

Outside his official program, Sorsa also met the CPCZ secretary for foreign affairs, Vasil Bilak.

With Premier Strougal, European affairs were also considered in an attempt to probe deeper than usual into questions of social and economic development. Sorsa stated that in Czechoslovakia there is a serious desire to further develop economic relations between the countries, and that both sides are also ready for new methods of approach to one another. The development and change of economic systems requires such things as more and greater contacts at the enterprise level, said Sorsa. Perhaps this will be a new aspect in our relations. Cooperation in the power station field in Third World markets has proceeded very well, said Prime Minister Sorsa. This is an encouragement to find other fields for cooperation. In Finnish industrial circles there is more and more interest in subcontracting agreements with Czechoslovakia, and these may also lead to productive cooperation, which has long been wished for in Czechoslovakia.

Sorsa on U.S.-USSR Summit

LD082146 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Interview with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa by CTK correspondents, questions in English, answers in Finnish with superimposed Czech translation -- recorded]

[Text] Kalevi Sorsa, the Finnish prime minister, ended his visit to Czechoslovakia today, which he made at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier. Prior to his departure from Czechoslovakia, the Finnish prime minister granted this interview to correspondents of CTK and Czechoslovak TV and Radio:

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, in yesterday's speech you described Czechoslovak-Finnish relations as good and problem-free. How do you assess your talks with our leaders and what is your view on the future of our economic cooperation?

[Sorsa] Our relations have always been very positive. Now both our countries are highly industrialised, so it would be good for us to agree on industrial cooperation, not only bilateral, but also with respect to third countries. As we know, some projects are already being successfully implemented, particularly in the construction of power stations, and this entitles us to believe that similar projects can also be implemented in the future. In our talks with Prime Minister Strougal, we discussed all these possibilities very carefully. The agreement we signed in this connection offers us a whole series of different opportunities.

[Correspondent] Let us turn our attention to international matters, about which you also spoke with our officials. We have been informed of your views on the declaration of nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and on other matters, but a meeting is being prepared between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva. Shortly before your visit to Czechoslovakia, Comrade Gorbachev granted an important interview to the American magazine TIME and we would be interested to know how you view these events.

[Sorsa] First, this year is decisive in the international situation since the political leaders of both superpowers will be meeting in Geneva.

They will have the opportunity to meet and talk. When we look at the general international situation, which is very disquieting, then in our view -- the Finnish view -- it is their clear duty to talk together, and, therefore, we received the news about the Geneva summit in Finland with great pleasure. We expect the officials of the USSR and the United States to go to Geneva with a firm desire to change to more constructive and better relations. Naturally, we have learned about the very many different enterprising proposals of the Soviet official Mikhail Gorbachev. We believe that he is truly interested in a constructive solution to a whole range of questions, and that everyone ought to consider these proposals very seriously and very attentively.

COLOTKA'S ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRIA REPORTED

LD092058 Prague Domestic Serivce in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Report by Lubomir Sisak on the visit to Austria by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier of the federal government and premier of the Slovak government -- recorded]

[Text] Around 1000 hours our representative was received by the federal president, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The subjects of interest in a lengthy and constructive conversation were, in particular, perspectives for the further development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations, including political dialogue. Both sides agreed that they consider the development of economic cooperation an important part of the stabilization of neighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria. They also exchanged views on the present international situation and its most pressing problems.

In the afternoon, Comrade Peter Colotka met with the chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, Franz Muhri. Both praised the relations between the two fraternal communist parties, which are developing very well, and when evaluating the international situation they stated that the most important tasks at present for its normalization are ending the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, and averting the militarization of space.

Comrade Colotka also met in the afternoon with representatives of the Austrian-Czechoslovak Society and with representatives of the social and economic life of Austria. At the close of the first day of his 3-day visit, he made a short visit to the Vienna trade fair of consumer electronics, which is so far open only to trade representatives. It will be open to the public on Wednesday.

On the agenda for tomorrow are visits to some Austrian firms and talks with the federal chancellor, Fred Sinowatz.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD091235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Minister of National Defense Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, left today for an official, friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Col Gen Istvan Olah, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Colonel General Miloslav Blahnik, chief of staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army and first deputy of minister of national defense, and other representatives.

NEW PRC ENVOY VISITS SLOVAK SR, MEETS SALGOVIC

LD091256 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Zhang Dake, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the CSSR, arrived today in Bratislava on an inaugural visit. He was received by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, and by Julius Hanus, first deputy premier of the Slovak SR.

KORCAK SPEAKS AT MINERS' DAY CELEBRATION

LD071728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The statewide celebrations of Miners' and Power Workers' Day culminated today with a joint session of the Mining and Power Industry Workers Union Central Committee and representatives of the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power in Pribram. Taking part are heroes of socialist labor and other best workers of the sector.

Josef Korcak, head of the party and government delegation, member of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and premier of the Czech Government, in his speech praised the good results of the past mining year He recalled the way the demanding tasks of this year's winter were overcome and he emphasized that we must not forget anything in responsible, good preparation for the next winter period.

As he went on to say, not only at home but elsewhere in the world, good management of energy and resources is becoming one of the basic prerequisites of economic growth and the standard of living. On the further intensification of the national economy, increasing its efficiency, and the course of more effective use of all resources leads forward to a better life. The future of our country and economy is dependent in many things on the speed and measure of success in reducing energy demands in production and consumption, Josef Korcak went on. This is a basic matter for the whole of the society, for which the sector of fuels and power is largely responsible. It is, and more and more will be, the case that it is only possible to secure a sufficient number of products for the home market, efficient export, and lasting improvement of living conditions, on the basis of an energy saving economy.

Comrade Korcak went on to emphasize the need for orientation towards more decisive implementation of scientific and technical progress and towards further development of nuclear power stations. At the same time he pointed out the fundamental importance of perfection cooperation within the framework of CEMA in securing our fuel and power needs. As he emphasized, the basis of strategy in the fuels and power sector is the CSSR-USSR Long-term Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation Program ntil the Year 2000.

At the close, Josef Korcak congratulated the collectives and worker who had received honors, and he expressed the conviction that miners and powen workers will continue in the next period to honorably contribute tothe development of our socialist society, and through their work results will help us prepare for the 17th CPCZ Congress.

CPSL CONTROL, AUDIT COMMISSION ON ANTISOCIAL ACTS

LD052333 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] At today's session in Bratislava, the Central Control and Audit Commission of the CPSL discussed a report.

The report concerned a check on practical implementation of the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to party organs and organizations for deepening the struggle against violations of socialist legality, morality, and discipline. The session was chaired by Stefan Blasko, deputy chairman of the commission. It emerged from the findings collected that through fulfillment of the adopted measures, positive changes in intensifying the struggle of party, state, economic, and social organs and organizations against antisocial activity are gradually taking place. At the same time it was shown, however, that many management workers in individual sectors still do not act firmly and decisively enough in creating obstacles to those perpetrating antisocial activity.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH TUNISIA SIGNED IN TUNIS

LD091224 Prague CTK in English 1039 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tunis, Sept 9 (CTK) -- A protocol signed at the conclusion of talks of Czechoslovak minister of general engineering Pavol Bahyl in Tunisia expressed the two countries' interest in adopting effective measures providing for the further expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Special stress was put on the concretization of projects and further prospects of industrial cooperation.

During his visit to Tunisia, the Czechoslovak minister held talks on the further development of Czechoslovak-Tunisian economic cooperation with Minister of National Economy Rachid Safr, Minister of Planning Ismail Khalil, Minister of Transport and Communications Ibrahim Khouadja, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Bin Arfah and representatives of financial circles.

He was also received by Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali.

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT

Sorsa Meets Honecker

LD091334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1213 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, began their official talks in the State Council building Monday morning. The subject of the discussions, attended by personalities from both countries, were issues concerning bilateral relations and current problems concerning international developments.

Erich Honecker and Kalevi Sorsa expressed their satisfaction at the fact that relations between the GDR and Finland are developing comprehensively, in a stable manner, continuously, and without problems. The two countries are linked by exemplary advantageous relations of peaceful coexistence on the basis of mutual trust. After his state visit to Finland last year, Erich Honecker stressed, the Finnish prime minister's visit to the GDR is further proof of the good development of bilateral cooperation.

The two parties to the talk noted that cooperation between the GDR and Finland has experienced a welcome up-wing particularly in recent times, and that there is a lively dialogue at the most varied levels. Relations of this nature, which are marked by the will for peaceful cooperation on both sides, are simultaneously a weighty contribution toward the revival and continuation of the detente process.

In their exchange of thoughts and views on current issues of world policy, the two parties to the talk agreed that it is urgently necessary, in view of the tense, dangerous international situation, to contribute toward guaranteeing security and creating trusting relations between states. Reason and realism could serve the goal of preventing the danger of war and assist the recovery of international relations despite social and political differences. The path embarked upon with the CSCE Final Act has proven itself in this spirit, and is an encouraging example of the fact that serious political will can also solve complicated international problems in the interests of both sides.

There is a high level of agreement between the GDR and Finland with regard to the burning question of the present time, the protection of peace, noted Erich Honecker and Kalevi Sorsa with satisfaction. They stressed the necessity of dismantling confrontation together with all realistically-thinking forces and of achieving a turnaround toward stopping the arms race and to disarmament. Both sides stressed that more weapons do not in any way bring more security.

The GDR and Finland welcome the start of new negotiations between the USSR and the U.S. on the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons in Geneva. The greatest importance here is attached to the banning of offensive space weapons. In this connection, Erich Honecker assessed the recent initiative of the USSR on the peaceful use of space as convincing proof both of political will and of the readiness to act.

Peace-loving humanity connects high expectations for the recovery of the situation in the international arena with the planned meeting of the leading representatives of the USSR and the United States.

Erich Honecker valued highly Finland's efforts to protect peace and develop peaceful relations between all states. The GDR, on its part, will also continue in the future its constructive course toward removal of the danger of war and toward calming the international situation.

Questions of the protection of peace will also feature prominently at his intended meeting with Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, and his forthcoming state visit to Greece, Erich Honecker stated.

Proceeding from the necessity of achieving progress in the protection of peace, in arms limitation and disarmament, Kalevi Sorsa welcomed the joint initiative of the SED and SPD on the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe and spoke out in favor of the formation of zones free of nuclear weapons.

Both parties to the talk asserted their determination to develop further the beneficial cooperation between the GDR and Finland for their mutual advantage and in the interests of the protection and preservation of peace. Particular importance is attached here to the continuation and deepening of political dialogue, which prepared the ground for understanding and trust.

Meeting 'Warm, Constructive'

LD091809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, met today with Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] of Finland, to discuss relations between the SED and SDP of Finland and the policies of the two parties. The talks were held in the SED Central Committee building.

Erich Honecker and Kalevi Sorsa note that the longstanding diverse relations between the SED and the SDP of Finland have extraordinarily positive effects for cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Finland and for the friendship of the two peoples. The SED and the SDP of Finland, it was stressed, have made an active contribution toward understanding between communist and social democratic parties in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament, which is now more urgent than ever, particularly in view of the exacerbation of the international situation.

Erich Honecker and Kalevi Sorsa spoke in favor of expanding the tried-and-tested cooperation between the two parties, and agreed on concrete measures toward this end.

Their discussion, which took place in a warm and constructive atmosphere, was attended for the SED by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and for the SDP of Finland by Kirsti Lintonen, adviser to the party chairman.

Beil Meets Finnish Businessmen

LD091618 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- GDR State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, received a group of industrialists from Finland accompanying Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa for a round table talk on Monday. State secretary Dr Beil explained to them the GDR's economic policy and the opportunities resulting from it for the further development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and Finland.

He stressed that the rates of increase in trade agreed upon during the state visit to Finland by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council in October 1984, were reached during the first half of 1985.

He also stressed that there are favorable preconditions for continuing this dynamic development in the second half and in subsequent years as well.

For their part, the representatives of the Enso-Gutzeit AG, Kaukomarkinnat AG, Outokumpu AG, and Partek AG firms, which maintain longstanding business relations with GDR foreign trade enterprises, presented their ideas for the development of new mutually-advantageous business links.

Helsinki on Sorsa Talks

LD092151 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Problems of developing trade dominated the first day of Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa's official visit to the GDR. Prime Minister Sorsa's GDR host is state and party leader Erich Honecker. A report by Jarmo Maekelae:

[Begin Maekelae recording] The main emphasis in the official discussions of the first visit by a Finnish prime minister are economy and trade. Since the signing of the Kevsos-Agreement on the mutual removal of trade obstacles the trade between Finland and the GDR has developed favorably; and in contrast to trade with many other small socialist countries, trade with the GDR has traditionally shown a surplus for Finland.

This situation has brought about discussions on the Finnish-GDR payments agreement, based on the clearing system. The GDR no longer has such an arrangement with very many European countries, and among Finland's important trading partners, apart from the GDR, such an arrangement exists only with the USSR. According to the agreement, the balance on the clearing account should not exceed 70 million marks, but in practice Finland's surplus in the past few years has regularly been larger than that. The GDR sees the payments agreement as one of the obstacles to the development of trade, while, according to the Finns, our companies would buy more products from the GDR, on which, the demand exceeds the supply. There is a strong desire to buy more chemicals, and concrete progress will be made on this during the visit.

Among international issues discussed here, emphasis was given to the Geneva summit and the disarmament talks. On both sides, as earlier in Czechoslovakia, there has been hope for a turn for the better and cautious doubts that this will not necessarily be the case. [end recording]

Prime Minister Sorsa also stressed the need to increase Finnish-GDR trade in his dinner speech in Berlin. As a starting-point for the development of trade, Sorsa called for preservation of the traditional export and import categories and expansion of trade in processed products. Sorsa also gave a reminder that since the beginning of this year, Finland has removed all customs tariffs on her imports from the GDR.

MEETINGS HELD, CONTRACTS SIGNED AT LEIPZIG FAIR

Stoph Meets CSSR's Potac

AU031422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On 1 September in Leipzig, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier andchairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, who is heading the CSSR delegation to the Leipzig autumn fair.

In a friendly talk the interlocutors expressed their satisfaction at the high level of fraternal relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples. On the basis of the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, overall cooperation has purposefully deepened.

Willi Stoph paid tribute to the work for coordinating the national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period, work that was successfully concluded the day before. Willi Stoph and Svatopluk Potac concurrently confirmed the firm willingness of their governments to efficiently implement the existing agreements and all further proposed measures to deepen the economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The orientation towards comprehensive intensification promotes the performance growth in both national economies as a decisive material precondition for implementing the policy of the SED and CPCZ that is aimed at the welfare of the people and the safeguarding of peace. The Leipzig autumn fair is providing further strong stimuli for this, they said.

The interlocutors briefed each other on the manifold initiatives and high achievements of the working people in their countries in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The talk was attended by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission; Dr. Dieter Albrecht and Josef Voracek, deputy chairman of the state planning commissions; and Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR

Other Meetings Reported

AU051351 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 4 September carries on page 3 several reports, of between 50 and 350 words, dealing with business meetings between GDR officials and foreign guests at the Leipzig autumn fair.

A 300-word report describes meetings between Pierre Beregovoy, French minister of economy, finance and budget, and State Secretary Gerhard Beil, Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry, Werner Buschmann, minister of light industry, and Karl Gruenheid, minister of glass and ceramics. Beregovoy and Wyschowsky attending the signing of a long-term agreement on cooperation for the 1986-90 period between the GDR Chemie Export-Import foreign trade company and the French Atochem company.

A 350-word report deals with the meeting of Kurt Fenske, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Francesco Mazzola, under-secretary of state in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade, who is reported as saying that favorable preconditions for the expansion of economic relations between the two countries exist. Mazzola also met with Peter Krause, state secretary in the Ministry of Machine Tool and Processing Machinery Building, and Horst Weihs, deputy minister of chemical industry, who are reported as discussing the development of long-term stable relations with Italian companies.

A 50-word report concerns the meeting between Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, and Viktor Ivanov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, who, it says, had an exchange of opinion on the state of mutual goods deliveries and on the further development of trade between the two countries.

A 100-word report notes the meeting of Gerhard Beil, chairman of the GDR-United States Trade and Economic Council, with Jerome Ottmar, honorary chairman of the United States-GDR Trade and Economic Council.

It says they discussed implementation of the joint working program. "Ottmar referred to the increased interest of U.S. companies in economic relations with the GDR and in a normalization of trade."

A 50-word report deals with the meeting of Gerhard Beil and Jorge Sanguinetti, minister of transportation and public works of the Republic of Uruguay. During the coming years the GDR will deliver products of the metal processing industry to Uruguay and will buy products from Uruguay, it says.

A 200-word report concerns the meeting between Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Camilo Dominguez, minister of education and culture of the Republic of Ecuador, who, it says, discussed measures for implementing the agreements on long-term cooperation concluded between the two states concerning the establishment of training institutions. Minister Dominguez was interested in the offer of knowledge and licenses in the GDR industrial branch of electrical engineering and electronics, the report notes.

Trade Contracts Signed

AU071548 [Editoral Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 5 September carries two items dealing with meetings and negotiations in Leipzig and with contracts concluded at the autumn fair.

The first, a 550-word item on pages 1 and 2, discusses contracts concluded between the GDR and USSR on GDR exports of tourist trains, refigerator cars, and industrial locomotives. Deliveries for 1986 will have a total value of R285 million. Furthermore, contracts were concluded on mutual deliveries of agriculture technology products and GDR imports of spare parts for USSR-produced agricultural machinery. The USSR will buy X-ray, medical, and laboratory equipment at a total value of R13 million, and telecommunications equipment costing R11.5 million. In 1986 the GDR will import mechanical looms, 10,000 household refrigerators, and component parts for washing machines.

The GDR Isocommerz GH company signed a contract with the CSSR Chemapol AG on mutual deliveries at a value of R7 million in 1986. The GDR will also deliver stereo scanner systems and will purchase entertainment electronics, component parts, washing machines, cutlery, and floor vacuum cleaners.

The PPR will receive from the GDR refrigerator relays and will deliver switchboard measuring devices and water meters. The GDR will receive electrical equipment used in vehicles from Hungary, Bulgaria, the SFRY, and the PPR. The VEB Carl Zeiss Jena combine will export remote sensing equipment for observing the earth to Romania, and complete laboratories in Bulgaria.

The GDR and FRG signed export contracts for fluorescent lamp rheostats, flat knitting machines, and musical instruments. Potassium fertilizers from the GDR will go to Cuba, India, and Denmark. In 1986 the GDR will sell carpet looms to Turkey, refinement machines to Egypt, and flat knitting machines to the Netherlands. The GDR Zentral-Kommerz GmbH signed a long-term contract on the import of hardened fish oil from Norway with the Norwegian Jahres Fabrekker Company.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on page 3 carries a 900-word report on various meetings between GDR officials and foreign guests. Werner Buschmann, GDR minister of light industry, met his USSR counterpart, Vladimir Klyuyev, to discuss scientific-technological and economic cooperation.

Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary, met with Volker Lange, senator of the Hamburg Economy, Traffic, and Agriculture Authority, who stressed the overall balance in the deliveries between the Hamburg and GDR combines. Senator Lange also met with Reiner Schwabe, director general of the Deutrans combine.

Gerhard Beil also received Ulrich Steger, minister of economy and technology for the FRG's Hessen Land, to discuss the possibilities of further development of economic relations, in particular in the field of machine building.

Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade, discussed the further deepening of scientific-technological and economic cooperation, and the preparation of trade in 1986-1990 and the protocol on mutual deliveries in 1986 with Kim Baek-son, DPRK foreign trade minister. Soelle also received Camilo Gallegas Dominguez, minister of education and culture of the Republic of Ecuador.

Guenther Wyschosfky, GDR minister of chemical industry, met with Roberto Ogando, minister of light industry of the Republic of Cuba, to discuss joint activities in the production of cosmetics, the exchange of chemical products, and other forms of cooperation.

Rudi Georgi, GDR minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, visited the exhibition of Zimbabwe and met Chimbidzai Sanyangare, deputy minister of trade and commerce. The two interlocutors discussed the further deepening of cooperation in selected fields of machine building.

A long-term skeleton agreement for 1986-1990 was signed by Kurt Falkenberg, director general of the GDR foreign trade company Chemie-Export-Import, and Maurice Mallet, director general of the French national combine Rhone Poulenc. It covers mutual deliveries of chemical products, textiles, and pharmaceuticals.

Contract With USSR Detailed

LD050256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] -- Leipzig, 4 Sep (ADN) -- A contract was signed today between the foreign trade enterprises Schienenfahrzeuge Export-Import and Mashinoimport for the export to the USSR of passenger train carriages, refrigerated cars, and industrial locomotives, Rolf Kersten, minister of heavy engineering and plant construction, was present at the signing. The total value of the goods, which are to be delivered in 1986, is R285 million. As well as contracts for mutual deliveries of agricultural machinery, the foreign trade enterprises Fortschritt Landmaschinen Export-Import and Zapchastexport also signed an agreement on the import of accessories for Soviet agricultural machinery in use in the GDR.

Further Reportage on Contracts

LD052356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1937 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 5 Sep (ADN) -- GDR foreign trade enterprises today concluded numerous further contracts at the Leipzig fair. The foreign trade enterprise Transportmaschinen Export-Import and the Soviet partner enterprise Avtoexport agreed to reciprocal deliveries worth over R93 million. The GDR is to export commercial vehicles, trailers, and spare parts to the USSR and will import commercial and special vehicles for the transport and construction sector.

The GDR foreign and domestic trade enterprise Metallurgiehandel concluded a contract with the Bulgarian foreign trade company Rudmetal on reciprocal deliveries worth over R7 million. The GDR will deliver, among other things, structural, angled, and special steel and thermometal [as received] and will receive galvanized pipes and copper and brass strip.

Representatives of the foreign trade enterprises Schiffscommerz and Sudoimport agreed to the delivery of a further four multipurpose Lo-Ro freighters to the USSR in 1986.

The foreign trade enterprise Takraf Export/Import has a fair contract to supply tracked rotating cranes worth R19 million to the USSR.

Also intended for the USSR are 150,000 square meters of lightweight metal constructions: multipurpose buildings and room and kitchen modules.

A long-term agreement was signed by the foreign trade enterprise Elektrotechnik Export-Import with the organization Cubaequipos for supplying communications technology in the 1986-1990 period. Another contract envisages the GDR supplying armatures for the Cuban sugar industry.

Romania is importing fault locating equipment from the GDR, Bulgaria is importing electronic measuring equipment, and Poland is importing potash products still for 1985. Poland is also to receive electronic accounting and invoicing machinery and office typewriters.

Apart from export contracts, GDR foreign trade enterprises also concluded important import agreements. A long-term contract was signed today between the foreign trade enterprise Industrieanlagen-Import and the Polish foreign trade organization Centrozap. On the basis of this, Poland will take part in planned reconstruction of the blast furnaces in Eisenhuettenkombinat Ost.

ZAYKOV-LED SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Arrival Reported

LD090847 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0823 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (AND) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived today in the GDR for a visit of several days. The delegation is under the leadership of Lev Zaykov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet popular representatives were welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Present for the welcoming ceremony was Vyacheslav Kochemasaov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

Meets With Sindermann

LD091647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- At a talk with a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Berlin on Monday, Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and SED Politburo member, pointed to the high responsibility of parliaments to bring about a change for the recovery of the international situation. The delegation is headed by Presidium member Lev Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The People's Chamber considers its highest duty to not shun any efforts to attain a change for the better in international relations, in spite of differences of opinion and different ideologies, Horst Sindermann said.

An invitation to the GDR People's Chamber to send a delegation to the USSR was accepted gratefully by Horst Sindermann.

The guests took particular interest in the law passed by the People's Chamber at its most recent session in July on the local popular assemblies, which concedes greater autonomy to the local state organs in the solution of problems in their territories.

1986-90 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND SIGNED

LD062026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR and Poland have agreed on the main directions for cooperation in science and technology for the 1986 to 1990 period. A protocol on this and on the results of coordination of the national economic plans was signed Friday in Berlin. On behalf of the party and state leaderships of both countries, Deputy Premier Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers, signed this document.

The increase in efficiency of social production by way of comprehensive intentification and utilization of the advantages of socialist economic integration is at the center of economic cooperation, which is being further developed with the agreements reached on deepening research cooperation, extending specialization and cooperation in production and dynimically developing mutual deliveries of goods.

VISITING PRC TRADE OFFICIAL PRAISES ECONOMIC TIES

LD100459 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- The long-term coordinated cooperation between the GDR and PRC in important branches such as engineering, the chemical industry, electrical engineering and electronics, the coal industry, geology, and transport is of great importance. This was stessed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Wang Yaoting, chairman of Chaina's Council for Promotion of International Trade during talks in Berling today.

The talks and negotiations in Beijing in July 1985 and the trade and payments agreement signed there by the GDR and PRC for 1986-1990 created further favorable conditions for the dynamic development of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in industry, in science and technology, and in foreign trade.

Gerhard Schuerer briefed his guest on basic questions of the GDS's economic strategy. Wang Yaoting praised thepositive results reached in recent years in the deepening of bilateral economic realtions and stressed PRC interest in the continuation of this development.

FDJ'S AURICH MEETS WITH SOVIET FORCES HEADS

AU061251 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 14 September a friendly meeting took place in Berlin between the Secretariat of the FDJ Central Council and Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Lieutenant General Nikolay Moysseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, congratulated the Soviet officers on assuming their responsible functions. At the same time he briefed them on the initiatives of the FDJ's "Ernst Thaelmann Drive" in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. With its activities for strengthening and reliably protecting the socialist fatherland, the young generation of the GDR is making an active contribution to the preservation of peace. Another contribution to this is the fraternal friendship of the FDJ with the Leninist Komsomol, he said.

'IMPRESSIVE' LABOR RESULTS IN AUGUST REPORTED

LD061550 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Under the slogan ""Top performances for the 11th congress" the GDR working people achieved impressive labor results in all spheres of the economy in August. Over 175,000 teams and labor collectives exceeded their previous daily output in top performance shifts and established good preconditions for the achievement of their competition goals for the 11th SED Congress (April 1986). Economic growth continued to increase in August. According to provisional statistical information, national income increased 4.3 percent up to the end of August compared to the same period last year. Development of the economy continues to be marked by dynamism and efficiency.

In the industrial ministries, net production rose 8.3 percent. The plan for August was exceeded 2.2 percent. The plan lead was increased and rose to M2 billion. Labor productivity rose 7.7 percent. Industrial goods production rose 4.5 percent. Costs for every M100 of goods production fell 2.2 percent.

In retail trade, the population bought M2.8 billion of goods more than in the same period last year, which is a 4 percent increase. Trade in industrial goods rose 5 percent. The construction and modernization of 136,121 homes improved living conditions for 408,000 citizens up to the end of August this year. A total of 6,871 homes more than planned were made available. In the GDR capital, 18,479 homes were newly-built or modernized. Up to the start of the new school year, 1,928 classrooms and 111 school sports halls were made available in the GDR: planning targets were exceeded in general.

The construction industry increased net production 9.3 percent and labor productivity 9.6 percent. Costs were reduced 2.6 percent.

In agriculture, the grain harvest, with the exception of odd patches, has been completed. According to provisional information, the average per-hectare yield is 45.3 decitons. The best grain harvest so far in the GDR has been achieved, with a total yield of 11.5 million tons. The economic plan for sales of grain to the state was fulfilled, and overfulfilled in the case of fats, milk, and eggs. The increase over last year amounts to 5.7 percent for fats and 2.7 percent for milk. In the food industry, net production rose 8.3 percent and labor productivity 7.2 percent. Through the end of August, the railways transported 6.6 million metric tons of goodsmore than in the same period last year. The increase in performancein internal traffic amounts to 5.8 percent.

In individual industries, the folliwng increase for every working day in net production and labor productivity, and the following reduction in prime costs for every M100 unit of production was achieved by the end of August:

	Net production (percent)	Labor productivity (percent)	Reduction in prime costs (percent)
Coal and energy	7.0	4.8	1.4
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	11.1	10.5	2.2
Chemical industry	10.5	10.2	1.5
Electrical engineering and electronics	14.5	13.2	4.3
Heavy engineering and industrial construction	11.1	11.0	2.8
Machine tools and processing machinery production	11.2	11.0	1.9
General and agricultural engineering and vehicle production	14.3	13.3	2.5
Light industry	8.5	9.2	1.5
Glass and ceramics industry	12.1	11.8	2.7
Area-controlled industry and food industry	10.4	9.8	1.9
Geology	14.9	10.3	2.1

BILATERAL TALKS HELD WITH SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER

Varkonyi, Aubert Discussions

LD052240 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- The official Hungarian-Swiss foreign ministerial talks opened in theForeign Ministry Thursday afternoon. Peter Varkonyi and Pierre Aubert reviewed some topical questions of the international situation and the state of Jungarian-Swiss contacts. Gyorgy Szoke and Paul Wipfly were present at the discussions.

Thursday evening Peter Varkonyi gave a dinner in honour of the visiting Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert in the guest house of the Foreign Ministry.

Meets With Kadar

LD061027 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Kadar, general secretary of the party, has received Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert, who arrived in Budapest yesterday at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi. Janos Kadar and Pierre Aubert held an exchange of opinions on the international situation and the development of bilateral relations.

Premier Gyorgy Lazar also received the Swiss foreign minister. The matters discussed at this meeting were also bilateral relations and the international situation. The meeting was attended by Peter Varkonyi.

Pierre Aubert placed a wreath this morning at the monument to Hungarian heroes at Heroes' Heroes' Square.

Relations Very Good

LD071132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The Swiss foreign minister, who is currently staying in Hungary, paid a visit to Eger today. In a statement given to the MAGYAR HIRLAP, Pierre Aubert described relations between the two countries as very good and stressed that Switzerland and Hungary assessed all decisive issues of international politics in an identical or similar way. As he put it, the reason for that is that the interests of both countries are identical in favoring the continuation of the Helsinki process.

Referring to his discussions with Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar, held in an excellent atmosphere, the Swiss foreign minister stressed the importance of the dialogue between European countries. In his view, this can contribute to the expansion and strengthening of bilateral and multilateral relations.

Departs 7 September

LD071822 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs Pierre Aubert, in Hungary since Thursday on an official visit, left Budapest Saturday.

During his stay Pierre Aubert held talks with Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Peter Varkonyi and met with Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

Prior to his departure Saturday the Swiss foreign minister visited the town of Eger. The head of Swiss diplomacy was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi. Present at the departure were Gyorgy Szoke, Hungary's ambassador to Bern and Paul Wipfli, Switzerland's ambassador to Budapest.

FRENCH SECRETARY OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS VISITS

LD061056 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- Jean-Michel Baylet, French state secretary of foreign affairs, visited Hungary on September 4 and 5 at the invitation of Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs. The two politicians held talks on topical international issues, paying particular attention to the issues of peace and security in Europe, and preparations for the European cultural forum in Budapest. They surveyed the state and development of Hungarian-French relations. The French state secretary met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

CLOSER WATERWAYS COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA

LD091701 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Hungary and Austria will cooperate more closely to protect the waters of the Danube and Lake Ferto. This is contained, among other things, in an agreement relating to the protection of the environment. The ratification documents were exchanged in Vienna today by Kalman Abraham, state secretary and chairman of the National Office for the Protection of the Environment, and Kurt Steyrer, minister of health and environment. The agreement states that the two countries will make joint endeavors to protect air purity, reduce noise pollution, and improve refuse disposal.

Hungary will adopt Austrian methods when handling dangerous waste materials.

The agreement further stipulates that Hungary and Austria will study and employ each other's research results.

CZINEGE, SRV'S OFFICIAL SIGN ECONOMIC DOCUMENT

LD062333 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The Hungarian-Vietnamese economic talks ended this evening with the signing of a memorandum. The document was signed by deputy premiers Lajos Czinege and Tran Phuong in the parliament building. The document states that the goods exchange between our countries has developed in a dynamic manner during the past 5 years. This year it is expected to reach R50 million. Our country receives from Vietnam primarily minerals, as well as some tropical agricultural produce and consumer goods. Hungary will continue to provide aid to Vietnam in the coming years. This serves the expansion of goods exchange, as well as the realization of projects enabling production for export and facilitating improvements in the supply of the population.

INTERIOR OFFICIAL VIEWS WEST'S ACTS AGAINST PPR

AU091617 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep 85 pp 2-3

[Interview with Division General Wladyslaw Pozoga, vice minister of internal affairs, by Jerzy Malczynski: "In Whose Interest?"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Malczynski: Our public has recently heard frequent reports that activities of Western special services within our country have been uncovered. It has heard that an American diplomat has been expelled from Poland or that a private person posing as a tourist who has come here for entirely private reasons has also been expelled, as attested to by the case of Clive Loertscher, "a teacher and trade union activist." This has created the impression that the current obvious relaxation of Polish-Western relations is not present in all fields.

Pozoga: We are pleased with the progressive normalization of our relations with many capitalist countries, the increase in high-level political contacts, and a number of economic accords. Poland's progressive internal stabilization and economic achievements are conducive to this normalization.

Unfortunately, this normalization does not help to decrease or even to attenutate the dangers produced by the activities of the Western special services, which represent only one of the factors of big capital's general strategy vis-a-vis the socialist countries. That is why relaxation of tension in political and economic relations is often compensated for by intensified espionage and subversive activities by Western special services, as is now the case in Poland.

Malczynski: However, people say that reports on such espionage activities are greatly exaggerated because satellites are able to read the time shown by the watches worn by pedestrians, an achievement that makes traditional espionage completely obsolete.

Pozoga: Although this seems to be so obvious, the facts tell a different story. In the past few months we have established many cases in which photographs were taken of state borders, border areas, communication installations, and transportation equipment. The interests of the Western special services have also changed greatly, because no satellite or camera is able to guage social moods. That is why Western intelligence is so greatly interested in the results of sociological research in our country and continues to grant scholarships to our sociologists and to invite them to various meetings. Most of our scientists and scholars know the purpose of such activities, but the Western agents are professionals and at times score the successes they plan. Another way of gathering sociological information is the numerous polls carried out by Radio Free Europe among Polish citizens visiting the West. The polls are carried out by special pollsters who are paid for each visitor they interview. It is true that the results of these polls are used to correct anti-Polish propaganda, but, as has often been proved, they are primarily exploited for reconnoitering our country's situation.

It goes without saying that we continue to watch such activities like hawks, especially since the interest in our people's moods always increase before certain important events. The coming Sejm elections are responsible for a very clear increase in the meetings between NATO diplomats and the adversaries of Poland's stabilization. In the first half of this year alone the number of these meetings exceeded their number in 1984. Our people want to elect the best candidates, strengthen self-government, and promote cooperation, but our adversaries continue to push boycott and to inspire and finance hostile activities...

[Malczynski]: Do we not exaggerate a little this financing and inspiration from the West?

Pozogal: Let me answer by asking these questions: Which group that really thinks in Polish would be bent on halting the process of stabilization and agreement? Who else could afford to finance the underground when it is continually shrinking? For example, keeping Bujak underground is costing several thousands of dollars a month.

The Western services use various ways to finance political adversaries in Poland. These ways are not always direct ways. For example, three entrepreneurising persons were detained before the Jasna Gora religious celebrations this year because they were selling publications printed abroad to the pilgrams. They had with them over 16,000 copies of such publications and some Z617,000 for the copies already sold. Such incomes are possible only because the institutions linked to the Western intelligence services smuggle printing equipment into Poland. It happens that a single agent, whom the special services give the proud name of "courier," is able to smuggle in some $30,000. Some of these agents occasionally become agents by accident. It also happens that such mail does not reach its addressees.

Malczynski: Does it mean that your ministry's functionaries detain such couriers?

Pozoga: Detaining an agent or a so-called courier is not the primary purpose of our work. We find observations much more useful. Clive Loertscher you mentioned led us to Czeslaw Bielecki, who was in the underground and who was head of the CDN [CIAG DALSZY NASTAPI] underground publication and a correspondent of the Paris KULTURA, in which he wrote under the pen name Maciej Poleski. Clive Loertscher played his part for us and after that became useless insofar as we were concerned. We let him go on bail.

Malczynski: What can you tell us about the activities of the hostile centers and services in connection with the coming Sejm elections? Judging by the interest of Radio Free Europe and the VOA in the election campaign, their managers are keen on arranging some action.

Pozoga: We continue to note many various activities, especially the propaganda attacks waged by all subversive radio stations, which means not only Freies Europea [two preceding words as published] and the VOA, but also Radio France Internationale, Deutschlandfunk, and the BBC, which, as we now know officially, continues to be controlled and inspired by the counterintelligence service. A special working group set up within Radio Free Europe has been responsible from mid-August for coordinating propaganda activities and those of the underground.

According to our information, attempts against some religious objects and premises are being planned during the period before the elections. Groups have also been set up to carry out provocative actions against the foreign bureaus of the former Solidarity and to kidnap a Radio Free Europe employee. A "dramatic" hunger strike in front of one of our embassies has also been planned. Some other cynical actions have been planned, but I do not want to give them any publicity. Western propaganda is to blame the Polish security service for these actions.

I hope that none of these and other provocations will materialize. However, these preparations, and primarily the very idea of them, prove that the Western services know perfectly well what little chance they have of creating tension in Poland through political means. There is no doubt that the special services will promote actions in our country. For example, that perfidious idea to desecrate religious premises and objects was to result in "the withdrawal of the Catholic Church's silent support for the elections."

It is interesting that while the West talks so much about human rights and free flow of people and information, the countries in which such voices are the most clamorous ones continue to refuse the Poles entry visas, the right to residence, jobs, and so on. They make exceptions only in the case of the people they find useful. For example, the Americans have been able to buy for a small sum of money the services of Jack Kalabinski, who worked for the Polish Radio in the seventies and was the author of the program "Here Is Number One" that ridiculed the West and who is now a minor correspondent of Radio Free Europe. Recently a number of persons who have rendered services to the West but do not intend to live in the West have been offered large scholarships. For example, university lecturer B. Geremek has been granted a scholarship amounting to between DM8,000 and DM20,000 a month by the Wissenschaft College in West Berlin. As you can see, the special services in the NATO countries exert in this way an indirect influence on our countrymen in Poland and in the West.

Malczynski: The services supervised by your ministry play a crucial role in banning this danger.

Pozoga: Certainly. We try to play this role as effectively as possible, but you will understand that we will not give any information to our adversaries on how we do this. After all, they continue to study the Polish press very carefully.

KOR'S KURON INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

PM051105 Paris LIBERATION in French 30 Aug 85 p 16

[Interview with former Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) leader Jacek Kuron by Francois Sergent in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] Warsaw -- LIBERATION: August 31 is the 5th anniversary of the Gdansk agreements. What remains of Solidarity?

Jacek Kuron: First, the idea of Solidarity has become a mass phenomenon. The leaders of opinion and the intellectual elites, which were a few dozen people -- perhaps 0.5 percent of Polish society -- are now hundreds of thousands. They read the clandestine press and meet in private apartments. I frequently give lectures to 30 or 40 people -- taxi drivers, farmers, workers, nurses -- everybody. New ties of friendship have been formed among the Poles. For instance, one of Warsaw's best poets has become the friend of a peasant woman who comes to see him and stay with him every time she leaves the mountains to visit the capital. This phenomenon of the extension and "massification" of the elite takes place during revolutions and then dies. But in Poland it is continuing. Today, thanks to these meetings, books, and this clandestine press -- thanks to all these activities, Polish society has been organized independently of the authorities. Of course, if you compare this to Solidaritiy's days, to what Adam Michnik (another KOR leadership member serving a 3-year prison sentence -- LIBERATION editor's note) called the "carnival," in other words the period from August 1980 to December 1981, there has been a regression. But if we compare the present situation to the one which existed before Solidarity, there has been unprecedented incredible progress.

LIBERATION: Why?

Jacek Kuron: Because we are faced with a government that emerged from a military coup d'etat and knows nothing but force, which was born from violence and believes in the efficacy of violence. To make myself clear, the present regime must be compared with that of Gierek (general secretary of the Polish party from 1970 to 1980 -- LIBERATION editor's note).

Gierek's government was formed after a workers' revolt, which an attempt was made to crush, but the repression was not effective. He had to govern with thatnatural reflex of not resorting to repression, preferringmanipulation when it came to negotiating. That is why this team and Gierek were sensitive to pressure from society and public opinion.

LIBERATION: Does Jaruzelski use nothing but force?

Jacek Kuron: His natural reflex is repression, never negotiation. If pushed, the government can make a few concessions, provided it does not affect the essential points -- the people must not be aware of what is being done. The people must continue to be objects and never become subjects. This team is convinced that violence is always effective, even if it has no illusion about what society thinks of it because it has shed blood. Huge antigovernment demonstrations have been organized, there will be a boycott of the elections (the parliamentary elections due to be held on 17 October -- LIBERATION editor's note) -- as many as 45 percent of Poles may not vote -- but that will not bring any concessions. The government does not recognize this society, it cannot change it because of the Soviet tanks. This is the whole Polish problem, this lack of a solution.

LIBERATION: Is not the economic crisis, which is sometimes even referred to as economic catastrophe, the only facet in this rigid world which could force the government to change?

Jacek Kuron: The country's ruin is the result of 40 years of disastrous management. More than 60 percent of machines and equipment are obsolete. The same could be said of buildings and roads. Water, earth, and air are polluted. Raw materials are becoming scarcer. What we need to rebuild the country is to work hard and be badly paid. That was possible until 13 December, but since then all changes of such an effort have vanished. They carried out this coup d'etat knowing full well that they were destroying that hope once and for all. So, if they failed to find the compromise essential to that effort before 13 December, how can they do so now?

LIBERATION: Can this confrontation last? Is there not a danger of violent explosions and of despair?

Jacek Kuron: According to a sociological study, Polish public opinion can be divided into three categories: 25 percent of Poles support the government, 25 percent are totally opposed to it, and 50 percent refuse to reply or are undecided. It is among this 50 percent of weary, desperate people that there is a danger of explosion. What we must ask ourselves is why this explosion has not yet happened. I think that it is thanks to Solidarity that it has been curbed and even prevented, thanks to its "mass elites" about which I was speaking.

Fortunately, the most active people have something to do. They are working on the clandestine newspapers and printing presses. They meet and organize strikes and demonstrations. They would become much more dangerous if they had nothing to do. What is more, unlike the past, they are not isolated: They discuss things and are aware of the danger.

LIBERATION: You were regarded as the greatest visionary of the Polish opposition, and you are now saying: "There is no solution"? What would you say to an impatient young Pole who was not satisfied with that reply?

Jacek Kuron: I would say: "So young and already so disillusioned." Indeed, Poland's real problem is not inside but outside the country. I think we are heading for a real catastrophe -- and I mean a catastrophe. The Poles cannot sit back and wait for the collapse. So perhaps forces will appear in the apparatus that will want to prevent this catastrophe. It is rather unlikely, but it cannot be ruled out. That is our first hope.

Our second hope is a general crisis in the socialist camp. The standard of living is falling everywhere, especially in the USSR, which does not have the resources to support the arms race. Nobody knows the Soviets' tolerance threshold but there are bound to be limits. Poland needs just one thing: That things should start to move in the USSR. After that we will manage somehow.

The third hope is a modus vivendi with the West. The USSR wants to find one. It needs one and has always found one since the twenties.

LIBERATION: You hope that Poland will be the object of a deal between the East and the West. Will it be a little freedom in your country in exchange for Western technolgy for the Soviet Union?

Jacek Kuron: Just a minute. All the indications are that this modus vivendi will be more difficult to obtain, because the pro-Soviet forces are being pushed back in the West.

LIBERATION: Thanks to Poland?

Jacek Kuron: Yes, thanks to Poland and Solzhenitsyn. There are fewer and fewer Westerners who think the bear can be tamed. But the USSR must find a way of living with the West, and it must pay for that. It will have to buy detente. Marx said that "the Afghans are the Poles of Asia." I would say: "We are the Afghans of Europe." Everything we do serves to show the government, the neighboring countries, and the world that Poland is Afghanistan. The Soviets must give way on Afghanistan and Poland. At present, conditions for peace in Poland do not exist, and without peace in Poland there is no peace in Europe.

LIBERATION: Returning to your first hope, is it not also up to Solidarity to hold out a hand, to seek dialogue?

Jacek Kuron: Solidarity has proposed that numerous times. Lech Walesa will reiterate it on 31 August in Gdansk, but the government has never decided on dialogue.

LIBERATION: What are your living conditions like? Are you still harrassed by the police?

Jacek Kuron: It is not the authorities that are harrassing me, it is I who harrass them. I have spent 9 years in prison, and things have changed. That is what I told the police officer who arrested me in Gdansk on 31 December. When I was being driven to prison, he asked me: "Was it worth it?" We are passing columns of tanks in the night in Gdansk. I replied to him: "When you arrested me 3 years ago you came with four cars. This time you needed all your tanks."

WALESA ADVISOR INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ISSUES

PM051321 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Bronislaw Geremek, dissident Polish historian and adviser to former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, by correspondent who wishes to remain anonymous; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: We can now observe a feeling of frustration in the Polish population engendered by the deterioration in the economic situation and the government's rejection of any compromise with society. Some people think that this situation could produce a very violent social explosion. What is your view?

[Geremek] This danger certainly exists and I hope that we will be able to avert it. Indeed, we could be said to be in a fairly critical situation at several levels. On the one hand, the deterioration in the population's living conditions has been speeded up and, on the other hand, the Polish economy is very sick....

Unfortunately, for the time being, neither the government nor society seems to understand the serious nature of this situation. I do not think that the political conflict in Poland is over: We are in a period in which conflict is latent, and its development completely unpredictable....

Of course, Solidarity almost dominates what could be called the nation's "spiritual state," whereas the church enjoys unparalleled moral authority. But if there is a social explosion, it is likely to be uncontrollable. It is precisely the absence of any political solution on the horizon that makes this danger very real.

Question: When Walesa said: "We are going to act in Gandhi's style," was he expressing a personal conviction or the fundamental line of Solidarity's strategy"

[Geremek] I am convinced that this statement by Walesa is important for Walesa himself and for Solidarity's philosophy of action. Walesa is a Christian and his concept of action is very deeply rooted in the church's teaching. Since August 1980 he has been convinced that Solidarity must uphold certain moral values: It is in this that I would see the reference to Gandhi in him.

But the question of nonviolence concerns the whole social movement in Poland. The vast majority of that movement has decided not to resort to violent methods to attain its objectives. There is reason to wonder whether all the strikes organized by Solidarity were not in fact fights based on violence. In my view a strike is not the search for political change through violence: Quite the reverse, a strike is a nonviolent demonstration....

Could that movement remain nonviolent after 13 December? (Footnote) (13 December 1981--date of the establishment of martial law by General Jaruzelski) Some activist circles think that society should have resorted to violence to prevent the 13 December passing off in such an "easy" way. Some people also say that this nonviolent attitude not only made the destructive work of 13 December easier but enabled it to be far-reaching....

But I am convinced that the vast majority of the Polish people feel that we were right to act in that way: In the long term, this philosophy of action is the most effective and the most profitable. It seems to me that you have to counter an authoritarian regime with moral values. That is what worries them most....

Question: Do you not think that the population will have to implement a veritable nonviolent strategy?

[Geremek] This line of thinking is extremely important for Solidarity's future. Hitherto this kind of proposal has not been followed....

But let us look at what happened during the demonstration in Warsaw on 1 May: A crowd of 15,000 to 25,000 people was surrounded by the police. It was a happy crowd, in which the people were happy to be together. As soon as there was any sign of violence (for instance somebody wanted to trample on a flag), people intervened immediately and said: "Don't do that." When it came to a confrontation with the police, that crowd decided to sit down and block the road. That was not the first example of that kind of thing in the history of social movements, as you know! But for that crowd it was a discovery. It took place here, on the streets of Warsaw, on 1 May 1985. It seems to me that it is by such discoveries that we will develop our practice of this nonviolent strategy....

Question: Some people mention the existence of internal conflicts within the Polish Government that might precipitate a political crisis in the regime.

[Geremek] It is clear that divisions can be detected within the leadership apparatus in Poland. I would not say that those disagreements are minor because, in a way, the country's future depends on them. But they do not seem destined to play a decisive role in the development of the situation:

First, because the Poles themselves no longer believe it is possible to fulfill their profound aspirations by replacing one leadership team with another. Second, the political game in Poland does not seem to be determined by the relations between the Polish Government and society but by relations between Poland and "big brother."

Question: Apropos, do you still think that the USSR could accept a degree of liberalization in Poland that did not call into question Moscow's fundamental options in that country?

[Geremek] I certainly think so. Poland's history is significant in this connection and means that it now has a different position among the Eastern bloc countries. The church's considerable role, and the existence of private agriculture, help ensure that Polish society is necessarily already pluralist. These achievements show that Moscow has been forced to come to terms with the Poles' deep aspirations, that they must be taken into account in a realistic assessment of the situation.

In addition, I think that the Polish leaders have much more room to maneuver than they themselves admit. In 1980 the formation of an independent trade union seemed totally unacceptable: Well, it was accepted -- willingly or unwillingly. I oppose the fatalistic view that asserts that nothing is possible in Poland any longer because its fate was sealed once and for all at Yalta.

Experience shows that things have developed in Poland and that there are still unexplored possibilities. In my view, in the present international situation there are possibilities if Europe had its own policy, a European policy that included the problem of the Eastern bloc. The Soviet Union will never accept a change in the Polish political situation under pressure from its big American partner or to the latter's advantage. But, on the other hand, I am convinced that Poland can obtain a different political status in the framework of a European solution.

Compromise

I want to make myself clear: In the short term, I do not really believe in the possibility of a radical change in the political and international situation of the Eastern bloc countries. On the other hand, I think that within that system Poland can design a kind of government, a kind of economic administration, and a kind of relationship between government and society that are different. Like all political solutions, this special status must be the result of a compromise, a compromise between the government's monopoly and the population's democratic aspirations....

What happened in August 1980 shows that such a solution can be envisaged. The workers accepted the "monopoly of the party in the state." This very important expression has not always been properly understood. It means that anything that does not concern the government itself -- in other words the economy, culture, and opportunities to express opinions in public -- is kept separate from the state. Why should the government accept such a solution? Quite simply because the absolute monopoly practised hitherto has proved very inefficient, not only in economic management but also in the management of men.

Question: But does not current experience show that the government does not intend to change the situation at all?

[Geremek] It is true that society has obtained little recently. But, believe me, the breach that was opened in 1980 has not been closed again. In our system the introduction of an independent trade union movement has produced a kind of contagion of freedom. Despite 13 December, despite the appearance of tanks on Poland's streets, Solidarity's work has not been destroyed and cannot be destroyed. Generations of Poles are and will continue to be affected by the spirit of Solidarity.

BARCIKOWSKI-LED DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO FRG

Arrival, Meeting With Vogel

LD092111 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] A meeting between a PZPR delegation and the chief of the SPD parliamentary group was held today. Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and members of the delegation were welcomed by Hans-Jochen Vogel, who invited the Polish guests. In Poland, we ascribe much attention to the further restoration of processes of normalization and understanding, based on the clear spirit and letter of our joint agreement of December 1970, Kazimierz Barcikowski said on arrival. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 9 September reports that "a PZPR delegation led by Kazimierz Barcikowski arrived in the FRG today at the invitation of Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD parliamentary group."]

I am pleased, Vogel said, at holding another meeting between representatives of both parties, as talks between us serve the interests of both nations.

Kazimierz Barcikowski will also meet representatives of other political forces in the FRG during the next few days.

Dinner Speeches

LD092259 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] A parliamentary delegation of the PZPR headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, is visiting the FRG at the invitation of Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD parliamentary group. Today Barcikowski met Hans-Jochen Vogel and held talks with leading SPD economic and financial experts and representatives of the Polish circle in the SPD parliamentary group at the Bundestag.

Delivering a speech during dinner given in honor of the Polish guest, Hans-Jochen Vogel said that the SPD stands invariably behind the December 1970 agreement and development of bilateral relations. He stated that the Polish-German agreement has created a political situation that is final. We do not want any changes of frontiers. We want peace and good-neighborly relations, Hans-Jochen Vogel said.

Kazimierz Barcikowski said that the December 1970 agreement could be, is, and remains the only possible basis for a fundamental change for better relations between both states and societies to take place.

Kazimierz Barcikowski also emphasized that the Odra and Nysa frontier is a cornerstone of peace in Europe.

FRG Reportage

For FRG media coverage of the FRG visit by a Polish delegation led by Kazmierz Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT for 10 September and subsequent issues.

CC IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION VIEWS DRAFT PROGRAM

LD052312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission has discussed a draft program. In accordance with the decisions of the 9th congress, and with the stand adopted at the National Conference of Delegates, the program will be submitted to the 10th PZPR Congress.

The commission also acquainted itself with a report on the strategy and tactics of ideological subversion centers against Poland, and their influence on activities of our internal opponents.

ROMANIAN-U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION OPENS

AU091734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1544 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1985 -- The 12th session of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council began in Bucharest, on September 9, attended by representatives of economic organizations, foreign trade enterprises and industrial units of Romania and representatives of the American economic life, executives of U.S. firms and of joint Romanian-American producer and marketing societies.

The messages addressed to the current session by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, were listened to with keen interest.

In their opening addresses, the co-chairmen of the council, Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, and Milton F. Rosenthal, executive of "Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals" stressed the importance and role of this organism in the growing course of the Romanian-American collaboration and expressed the wish to expand and diversify trade exchanges, bilateral cooperation and cooperation on third markets.

During the session examined are the ways of development, on mutually advantageous terms, of trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and the United States of America, possibilities to conclude long-term contracts and accords between Romanian enterprises and American firms, in machine-building, electronics, metal, chemical and light industries and agriculture. [sentence as received]

Reagan on U.S.-Romanian Trade

AU091548 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1440 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Session of Romanian-U.S. Economic Council -- President Ronald Reagan's Message" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1985 -- In his message the U.S. President shows that over many years the council has played a leading role in the development of a strong and mature trading relationship between the two countries. Noting that in recent years the level of Romanian exports to the United States has been much greater than that of the U.S. exports to Romania, Ronald Reagan expresses his hope that the current deliberations will deal with increasing sales to Romania, consistent with both Romania's economic recovery and the friendship between the two peoples.

Ceausescu Promotes Trade

AU091552 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1435 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Session of Romanian-U.S. Economic Council -- President Nicolae Ceasescu's Message" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1985 -- This document is highly appreciative of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council's activity, of its active contribution to the promotion of commercial exchanges, economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the United States of America, which are underlain by the general principles governing the relations between the two countries - full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Romania's president notes with satisfaction that, in accordance with these principles, Romanian-U.S. economic bonds have followed a continually ascending course of late, last year's total volume of both-way commercial exchanges being worth over one billion and two hundred million dollars. Moreover, on the basis of the results so far, the Romanian head of state assesses that this year further progress will be made in amplifying and enlarging these exchanges, that all conditions exist to impart, through joint efforts, an ever more sustained course and growing efficiency to Romanian-U.S. economic ties so as the target set be attained in the shortest possible time, that is to achieve, in a first stage, a volume of bilateral economic exchanges worth two billion dollars.

Mentioning that the agreements and understandings between Romaniaand the USA provide favourable conditions for an ever broader development of bilateral economic exchanges, President Nicolae Ceausescu expresses willingness to further improve the juridical framework of these relations so that it may confer growing confidence, higher stability and durability on mutual economic exchanges, open still broader prospects to collaboration and cooperation between Romanian enterprises and U.S. firms and companies. The mutual granting of "the most favored nation clause" is, as experience has proved so far, an important way of promoting like exchanges, on terms advantageous for both parties, the message shows.

In conclusion, the message expresses the conviction that, through its results, the current session of the council will go down as another outstanding contribution to promoting Romanian-U.S. exchanges and economic collaboration.

DASCALESCU MEETS CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV

AU051946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1985 -- Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu received on September 5 V.V. Sychev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, now in Romania upon the invitation of the Romanian Government. Questions were approached related to the development of collaboration within CMEA.

During his stay in Romania, V.V. Sychev conducted talks with Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister, Romania's permanent representative to CMEA, chairman of the council's Executive Committee.

DASCALESCU, IRAN BANK GOVERNOR DISCUSS BANK TIES

AU091730 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1716 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/8/1985 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Monday, September 9, the governor of the Central bank of Iran, Mohsen Nourbakhsh [spelling as received] now on a visit to Romania.

During the talk questions were approached relating to the stage and prospects of Romanian-Iranian economic and financial-banking ties, and measures were set apt to expand and diversify mutual advantageous cooperation between Romania and Iran.

The interview was attended by Florea Dumitrescu, governor of the National Bank.

CEAUSESCU MEETS BURKINA FASO PRESIDENT

AU091259 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania met Sunday afternoon the chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president of Burkina Faso and head of government, Captain Thomas Sankara who stopped in Bucharest on his way home from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly welcomed the guest and showed he was satisfied to continue last year's productive dialogue in Bucharest on bilateral and international matters of common interest.

In his turn, President Thomas Sankara showed he was glad to meet again President Nicolae Ceausescu and conduct talks with him which he believed to promote the development of mutually advantageous cooperative ties between the two countries, bilaterally as well as internationally.

The discussion evinced the good relations existing between the two countries as well as the joint wish to make better use of their big potential for stepping up commercial exchanges, especially cooperation in production in the interests and for the benefit of both states and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

During their interview, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Thomas Sankara also exchanged opinions on the current international situation.

Concern was shown in context for the course of events, for the high tension worldwide.

Emphasis was placed during the meeting on the need to stop the arms race, pass on to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures in the first place, achieve a lasting world peace.

It was stressed that action ought to be taken to settle conflictual situations among states in all parts of the world politically, by way of negotiations.

The two presidents stressed the importance of enhancing the solidarity and cooperation among developing and nonaligned countries, bridging the gap between rich and poor countries, finding a global solution for the developing countries foreign debt-problem, achieve a new world economic order.

The racist and apartheid policies of South Africa's Government was firmly condemned. The significance was stressed of the Namibian people's right to exist in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

The president of Romania and the president of Burkina Faso continued their exchange of views on bilateral and international matters of common interest over dinner.

DIZDAREVIC RETURNS FROM LUANDA NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD092041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs returned to Belgrade from Luanda tonight. In the Angolan capital Raif Dizdarevic took part in the nonaligned ministerial conference. At Belgrade irport Raif Dizdarevic and members of the Yugoslav delegation were welcomed by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, Zoran Miskovic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council, and other personalities.

Comments on Conference

AU091843 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] After the conclusion of the Luanda ministerial conference of nonaligned countries Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, assessed the course and results of this significant meeting in a talk with Yugoslav journalists who reported on the conference.

Stressing that the conference has been successful, the federal secretary particularly emphasized the strong unity of the nonaligned on the platform of the seventh summit. Some attempts to orient the movement in a different direction on some questions were not only rejected on the strength of the unity and concern of all participants to maintain the movement on the basic course, but were also ignored. Assessing the general political atmosphere of the conference, Raif Dizdarevic said that attempts at ideologica grouping were noticeable, but that they foundered against the unified mood of the majority that the original values of the movement should be preserved.

Talking about his contacts in Luanda, the federal secretary particularly pointed out the concern and responsibility of those he spoke with when they pointed to the need to rejec everything that is not nonaligned and when at the same time they expressed interest in the movement being even more committed and active.

Dizdarevic said that the Luanda conference expressed a high level of realism and maturit in seeking ways out of and solutions for current world problems. The conference decided in favor of a dialogue for all actors on the international scene. This strategy was especially prominent concerning economic issues. In this respect, all extreme suggestio were rejected and a platform for dialogue has been offered, through which solutions woul be sought for the problems of debts, finance, trade, and overall development. The feder secretary highly praised the efforts of Angola as host of the ministerial conference, expressing the conviction that this will contribute to an even greater international affirmation of both Angola and the countries of the region, as well as of Zimbabwe which has been entrusted with the organization of the eighth summit and the role of chairman of the movement for the next period.

COMMENTARY VIEWS 'FORCES OF STATUS QUO' CONCEPT

AU061220 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 85 p 5

[Slavoljub Djukic commentary: "Status Quo"]

[Text] There are certain concepts that suddenly appear in our political life and concisely express a certain state of mind and of social relations.

The concept of the "forces of status quo" is one such concept that has often been mentioned at recent political meetings, although no one has ventured to fully explain it. This concept in fact shares the fate of many political terms that we use to more easily recognize certain political phenomena without risking a complete discription of their contents and protagonists.

The public has also become accustomed to hear what is not said and to read what is not written. Everyone knows what is meant but statements about unpleasant specific elements that could cause great political annoyance are avoided.

As a matter of fact, this new political qualification even more precisely characterizes an atmosphere in which everything is criticized but little is changed, where everyone already feels that it is impossible to continue this way, but at the same time no agreement is reached on many essential political and economic problems. Even if some solutions are found, they are reached only after painful agreements and many compromises that enable everyone to firmly maintain his basic positions.

Searching for specific social solutions, the SFRY has naturally found itself in a situation in which it often changes its basic laws. It is interesting, however, that readiness for changes was greater in the period of economic prosperity, relative material well-being, and political stability and that such a readiness has been least in evidence during the last decade, when we face great social, economic, and political problems. It is precisely in the latter period that the existing state of affairs has been most strongly defended and that, for the first time since the war, it has been claimed that the political system has been "finally rounded off."

Contrary to the view that a concept is worth only as much as the results it produces and practice is the only criterion of truth, emphasis is placed on the executors of the political and economic systems, and they are expected to create what has been well-conceived. Along this line, it is possible to perceive divisions that, however, often proceed from identical arguments. Everyone agrees with the appraisal of the social and economic situation.

It is generally believed that political power is extremely concentrated in the republics and provinces, and this fact is the main obstacle to self-managing integration. Finally, everyone invokes self-management and the interests of the workers class. But the status quo position is not abandoned, even when this would involve no essential disruption in the relationship of forces. It is defended to the last paragraph, because even the smallest concession is regarded as a sign of one's own weakness and of strengthening the "other side."

If there are forces of status quo, it is logical that there also are "forces to change." After all, this second concept is also mentioned in the press and at public political forums.

Anyone who does not know our political situation could draw major conclusions from this fact. The fact alone that these divisions are accepted should represent a reliable sign of open differentiations in the Yugoslav leadership. But this is not what is involved. This is the last thing that the people holding actual power in their hands want.

First, differences are recognized and tolerated, but the dangerous borderline that would provoke shocks fraught with unforeseeable consequences is avoided. After all, any such shock would jeopardize what is feverishly defended today, that is, the equilibrium of regional power.

Second, the basic rule of behavior is that everything may be said but that at the same time, said in a way that has a firm ideological basis and that basic political orientations are invoked in this connection. Since these basic political orientations are usually formulated in a way that can cover completely different views, no one feels affected even by the most serious political qualification, including the qualification of the forces of status quo.

The question remains: How great is the power and how wide is the front of advocates of preservation of the existing relations?

We know from experience that regional self-infatuation can captivate people and lead to many uncontrolled attitudes. But it is attractive only as long as it does not threaten existence. Therefore, it is of short duration and of passing glory. In the end people return to the true values that alone can ensure spiritual and material progress. This was impressively demonstrated by discussions in connection with the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. Localism, bureaucratic struggle for power, disintegration of society, and the helplessness of the highest federal leadership were denounced everywhere and a real political and economic program that would create the basic prerequisites for overcoming the present crisis was demanded.

In the same way, no matter whether all divisions may be made of a regional basis and/or whether regional views may be decisive in everything, all the leaders in a certain region do not hold the same views on things. This can be said to an even greater extent in relation to many prominent scientific workers who have in fact gone furthest in their criticism of social and economic relations.

On this basis, it can be concluded that the front of advocates of the status quo does not enjoy wide support. It is objectively limited to a narrow social stratum. However, this is a dominant stratum because it involves the real holders of political power.

Everyone is granted the right to have his own views. However, the further away we move from regional views, the less we will be able to influence political affairs. This is a kind of verdict that we pass on ourselves and that leads to exclusion from the real decisionmaking process. It is on this basis that a strong professional administrative stratum is formed, and the instinctive reaction of this stratum is to preserve acquired positions and ensure that nothing changes in the relationship of forces. Many conclusions are made as a result of this situation, which are obligatorily adopted unanimously and succeed in reconciling extremely opposite views. If a certain region does not see itself in the first part of a sentence, it certainly finds itself in the second part. Some erase some parts of a sentence and others add to it. Everyone is able to accept something, but cannot impose his own views. Thus, a joint document is finally adopted that signifies an equilibrium of concessions and satisfies no one completely, but in the same way does not upset anyone. Briefly: status quo.

BELOVSKI ON LEADERS' CONGRESS PREPARATIONS ROLE

LD091813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- The preparations for the congresses and conferences in the republics and provinces and for the 13th LCY Congress will be successful if they are tackled in a uniform and committed way. During the precongress discussions prominence must be given to issues of production, productivity, and exports.

This was said during the meeting today that Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had with secretaries of the LC central committees and provincial conferences and executive secretaries of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The LC, including its leaders, must immediately face outstanding issues and subsequently offer an ideopolitical basis for their solution, said Dimce Belovski. We cannot be satisfied with ideopolitical differentiation in the LC, nor can we boast that we have established a favorable atmosphere in which the battle for the objectives and tasks of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization can be fought.

Nevertheless, in Belovski's view great activity is going on in the LC and in our society as regards the solution of outstanding questions. It is true that the problem of the relations between the developed and undeveloped areas has not been resolved, but the problem has been tackled. This has also been done in connection with the problem of planning, inflation, and relations in the SR of Serbia and the LC of that republic.

As Dimce Belovski stressed, by the time of the 13th congress, the LCY Central Committee will have held several sessions on topical issues that had been stressed as being important during the discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. In this way this body will act in keeping with the conclusions as regards its work and role. The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee will also fulfill its political and executive function more aggressively than it was up to now.

LJUBICIC VIEWS TASKS BEFORE ELECTIONS, CONGRESS

LD071747 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0110 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Vranje, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- Congratulating his hosts on their liberation anniversary, Nikola Ljubicic emphasized that by relying primarily on its own resources, Vranje had achieved exceptional results in its development and could serve as an example of an undeveloped community developing into a strong economic and social center. He attributed this to, among other things, capable and devoted cadres who monitor world market trends and technological development. This, Ljubicic stressed, is precisely the kind of cadres we need. However, he continued, we also need a cadre policy that offers a chance for the most capable and genuine champions of the new and progressive to assert themselves.

"The same is essentially required from candidates for sociopolitical functions," Ljubicic added. "Only people of high professional and ideopolitical caliber, those capable of achieving best results in work and those of proven moral qualities, could expect to be given support by and have the confidence of the working class, working people and citizens. In the period prior to the delegate elections and elections to the LC these criteria must be consistently applied, since the degree of confidence that the working class, working people, and citizens will have in the LC's policy, all the leaderships, and the system of socialist self-management depends on this.

Noting the serious tasks facing our community, which should be carried out before the 13th LCY Congress, Nikola Ljubicic stressed that only by increasing social production, productivity, and exports can we expect to create conditions for the successful realization of many other tasks, such as reducing inflation, improving the standard of living, employment, etc. The new medium-term plan should lay foundations for Yugoslavia's speedier development and make provisions for the more coordinated development and integration of economy.

In this connection Nikola Ljubicic stressed the importance of the recently-adopted planning law, which should increase economic efficiency and promote the integration progress on the Yugoslav united market.

Nikola Ljubicic continued his speech by noting the need for the SFRY Assembly's urgent adoption of a number of very important laws and regulations, which are expected to provide stimulus for positive economic trends in the country. "In view of this, delegates and delegations in the SFRY Assembly and all other structures will be faced with very important tasks, on the successful accomplishment of which the country's future largely depends. For this reason, Ljubicic stressed, we must not give in to local and temporary interests or allow the consensus-reaching process to be obstructed, but must make concerted efforts to find best possible solutions to existing problems."

"The next state of the development of our community requires a more meaningful, better organized, and more responsible work by not only the federal, but also the republican and provincial organs, Nikola Ljubicic stressed. It calls for the working people's increased efforts in direct production, industry, agriculture, and other sectors. It also calls for more adequate and greater cooperation between science and production and for the more consistent realization of the strategy of relying on one's own resources."

"Our revolution continues unabated. This demands full efficiency in action at all its stages, particularly at the time of difficulties, Nikola Ljubicic warned. Prolonged and futile discussions, incessant repetition of the generalizations and constant insistence on differences have never been features of any revolutionary movement, let alone Yugoslavia's."

According to Ljubicic, our movement's strength continues to be demonstrated by its ability to express and implement common interests of the working class and all working people and citizens of our country. We must approach our problems without any prejudices, but with a lot of trust in each other and with the readiness to shoulder responsibility for the quality of relations and their working-class character.

As one of the most important tasks facing us, Nikola Ljubicic mentioned the need to end emigration from Kosovo. In this connection, he stressed that conclusions would not suffice. We must speed up the process of returning those who emigrated back to Kosovo, he said.

"We need a large amount of concrete work, everyday actions, and efforts outside forums. We must come out and act on the spot, where these processes are topical. We cannot tolerate excesses, which disrupt the basic living and working conditions wherever they may occur, Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, said, among other things, at a large people's rally in Vranje organized to mark the town's liberation anniversary.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS REPORTED TO ASSEMBLY

LD052253 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports between the beginning of the year and the end of August fetched 6.516 billion dollars, a six-per-cent increase on the corresponding period of last year, but were still a whole ten per cent short of the sum envisaged in the federal plan.

These figures were announced in the Assembly of Yugoslavia here today by a spokesman for the Federal Government, Assistant Foreign Trade Secretary Kadir Alijagic. He added however that the discrepancy between the plan and its realisation was expected to be narrow down to only five per cent at the end of the year. Alijagic also said that imports had registered a 6.5 per cent growth rate, reaching 7.656 billion dollars in the period.

Alijagic described the export-to-import ratio as unfavourable, adding that the January-August trade deficit of 45 million dollars had exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year. The trade deficit with the hard currency area had increased by 47 per cent to 894 million dollars, he said, but there were signs that it might decrease by the end of the year.

The economic situation was today considered also by the leadership of the Socialist Alliance. Its leadership too assessed the foreign-trade trends as unsatisfactory and pointed out that unfavourable results were being generated also by a fall in export and a growth in import prices.

In the context of the country's economic situation as a whole, the growth of inflation, which at the end of last month stood 75.7 per cent higher than at the same time in 1984, was described as giving rise to concern. It was also said that according to still incomplete estimates this summer's drought of several weeks duration will cost the country more than 150 billion dinars (about 500 million dollars).

'PRETENSIONS' SEEN IN DZHURVO SLIVNITSA SPEECH

AU081851 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Commentary by Dragan Petrovic from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] The occasion of our current commentary is a military celebration in Bulgaria. It was held recently near the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border and was devoted to the Slivnitsa battle in 1885. The Bulgarian Army defeated the Serbian one in that battle, and on this occasion-- on the occasion of the celebration -- Bulgarian Defense Minister General Dzhurov called on the new officers of the Bulgarian Army to continue the tradition of their glorious ancestors.

Our neighbors attached an exceptional national-political significance to this celebration. By a special decision of the highest party and state organs, this year's entire class of cadets was named the Slivnitsa class, which, along with the vows to ancestors, doubtlessly presents a specific message to present and future generations of the Bulgarian people. Dragan Petrovic talks on the reverse side and essence of such messages and vows:

Only 2 years ago, arrogating the Ilinden uprising and claiming that its purpose had been to liberate the Bulgarian population in Macedonia and to annex Macedonia to Mother Bulgaria, the pledge was as follows: The Bulgarian Army, armed by the latest combat technical means and the unbreakable alliance with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact headed by the invincible Soviet Army, is ready to fulfill the vows of our forefathers to the end. Therefore, if Bulgarian soldiers pledge to carry in their hearts the purposes of the Ilinden uprising interpreted in the Bulgarian way, then it is completely clear that this is a San Stefano vow and that it is a Bulgaria from the Black Sea to the Adriatic Sea.

Two years later, the stand on the unbreakable alliance with the fraternal Warsaw Pact armies headed by the invincible Soviet Army is dropped.

On this occasion, however, the Bulgarian defense minister only calls on the young Bulgarian officers, guests, and the broadest Bulgarian public never to forget that the Bulgarian border is also the border of the Warsaw Pact. Who is it that General Dzhurov is afraid of, and who is it that he frightens? And what is it and why is it being told to Bulgaria's future, its young generation from all levels, ranging from the party and state ones, military and historian, to cultural-propaganda ones.

From the place where Serbian Army had been defeated, the Bulgarian defense minister and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo calls on the new generation of young officers of the Slivnitsa class to carry on their ancestors' traditon. The vast propaganda machinery has been systematically fomenting the known Bulgarian pretensions toward Macedonia and parts of Serbia, the Macedonian nation -- its language, culture, and history -- have been arrogated. The occupation of parts of Yugoslav territory during World War II is being justified, our national liberation struggle is being underestimated, and Bulgarian merits in the anti-fascist war are being overestimated. The Bulgarian youth daily NARDONA MLADEZH, for instance, says that the combat experience and organization of the Bulgarian Regular Army were a decisive factor in struggles for the liberation of southern parts of Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, one failed to explain to the young people in Bulgaria where it was that this glorious army acquired that experience and why it failed to liberate its own country first, and why it allowed all 20,000 soldiers of Hitlers Wehrmacht to leave Bulgaria without a single bullet of resistance. However, observing their past in such a way, the Bulgarian youth might view their future in a different way as well. Along with the press, there are literary views loaded with high, great Bulgarian voltage. History is being falsified, films made.

All this fits into the political, scientific, and artistic activities, and all this comprises a message to today's generation-- a message by which one propagates and suggests solutions concerning the Balkans that have caused much evil to the Bulgarian people itself. This is, therefore, the reverse of pledging to such a past. Such vows burden the present, and one thing is certain: They make the furture of not only the Bulgarian people uncertain.

MAMULA MESSAGE MARKS NAVY, MERCANTILE MARINE DAY

LD091746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Yugoslavia's Navy, Mercantile Marine, and Inland Navigation Day will be marked tomorrow. On this occasion Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, extended a message to seamen, cadets, officers, and all those employed in the Navy, in which he says, inter alia:

We welcome Navy, Merchant Marine and Inland Navigation Day with noticeable results in the year in which we celebrate the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the country's liberation. Your self-sacrificing work and considerable investments of the social community into the development of the Navy made it -- together with other arms of the Yugoslav People's Army, territorial defense, and other components of the all-people's defense -- a strong and reliable guardian and defender of our sea borders, capable of carrying out any tasks.

The world and time in which we live, technical and technological developments, and an ever-increasing role of the military factor in international relations, as well as a complex economic situation within the country, require fresh efforts in the field of ideopolitical and specialized army training and in the struggle aimed at a high level of moral and political unity in units, commands, and establishments.